

Anglo-American Bloc Is Assailed At Williamstown

Already Looked On With Suspicion, Crosby Says, in Opposing Scheme for Joint Action in Europe

Objects to New Loans Now Bankers Called Negligent in Offering Securities From Abroad to Buyers

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25.—There are great dangers in an Anglo-American coalition to control the world, Oscar T. Crosby, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the Institute of Politics today, in opposing the scheme of Dr. B. M. Anderson of the Chase National Bank, under which America and England would join in helping Europe under strict conditions of retrenchment reform.

Mr. Crosby said that the Anglo-American bloc was already looked upon with suspicion in certain quarters, and it would be a dangerous thing to have a union of English speaking peoples look upon as a menace to the world. Mr. Crosby said there were factions in securities just as in bonnets, and bankers would tell you that now was a time for electric traction issues, and that something else could be gained. He thought there was a certain amount of negligence in the way the bankers handed on securities to the public, and he was opposed to the accepting of hasty financial advice that now was the time to lend money to Europe.

Tells of Post-War Offers
He remembered how financiers came to Europe at the close of the war and wanted to lend nothing less than \$10,000,000,000. When Europe wants to borrow money from America, Mr. Crosby thinks, her countries must show they are just as good a risk as an American state. He said that the Anglo-American coalition in this respect should be accepted as warranting loans.

When America entered the war she found that the British Empire could lend more than she could. He said that the Anglo-American coalition in this respect should be accepted as warranting loans.

It would be better, in Mr. Crosby's opinion, not to think of the writing off of inter-Alleed debts now. He denied that Europe needed money in the sense of rehabilitation and proposed rather that the whole question of how much could be paid by the various countries should be turned over to a neutral consultative body of experts. As this body would be purely consultative, American representatives could not be asked to report to the American government. This body would report on the situation in two or three years, and meanwhile all nations should be allowed a rest from reparations and debt payments.

On Basis of Ability to Pay
Mr. Crosby said it was impossible to accept the opinion of financiers today on what it might ultimately be possible for countries to do, just as in spite of the highest financial aid the Great Britain accepted perfectly fantastic figures of what Germany could pay. Mr. Crosby thought the neutral committee he proposed should consider the debts on the basis of how much could be collected. America and England tried, as suggested, to impose terms on the rest of the world the result would inevitably be the combining of other powers against them. On the other hand, when his proposed committee finally came to their conclusions it would be possible to settle upon a practical sum, which would then be turned into obligations and set to the general public of the world.

In his final lecture on the "prevention of war," Philip Kerr, Lloyd George's former secretary, said the British Empire could not continue indefinitely in its present form, and urged the world to greater unity. He said in part:

"No nation can or will abandon its armaments altogether until it has both an alternative method of protection and a system in which it has confidence whereby disputes with its neighbors can be settled fairly and honorably decided. Universal peace will never come from universal disarmament."

"International courts are a step in the right direction. But international courts by themselves cannot suffice."

Indorse League Idea
"I entirely indorse the underlying idea of a league or association, call it what you may, of all the nations of the earth to deliberate about world problems. Some such regular gathering is essential to international understanding and the emergency of the world point of view. But a league or association of absolutely independent sovereign nations will ultimately fail, partly because its members will be delegates and forced to discuss world problems as a matter of bargaining between their separate states, but still more because its conclusions, however good, will only be effective if they are carried out simultaneously by more than fifty separate states scattered all over the world and wholly immersed in their own point of view. I think every dispassionate thinker will agree that none of these expedients, admirable as they are, is a means of ending war."

"The first indispensable step is to get general assent to the fundamental covenant that the promotion of the general good of humanity ought to be the standard of our conduct, whether as individuals or communities."

"The second obstacle is no less formidable, and that is the different levels of civilization. The great majority of humanity is still not yet self-governing in any real sense of the word."

"Then there is a third obstacle. That is the sheer probability of numbers. If the population of the world is 1,700,000,000 people, and if one-third of these are children, a world assembly on the basis of one member for every 100,000 electors, would well exceed 10,000 members, a wholly fantastic and unworkable number. The present machinery of democracy does not seem to be very appropriate for dealing with the world problem."

"Then there is a fourth obstacle. If ever the world is to have unity and liberty and peace, it must be on the basis of the self-government of all its parts."

"I see that somebody has suggested that I want the United States to join the British commonwealth. I don't, for if it did a nation of 110,000,000 would simply swallow one of 40,000,000. As a matter of fact, in my judgment, the British commonwealth cannot indefinitely last in its present form. If the world progresses toward unity and peace it will be replaced by a greater thing."

"The whole burden of these lectures is not to advocate this idea or that, but to point out that we are faced with two alternatives, and two only—steady progress in the direction of world unity, or another world war. We can have which we choose."

Fairies Dress Burns of Girl, Tortured by Drunken Father

Dorothy Is Going Back to Wonderful Home in the Country, While Cruel Parent Goes to Prison

Little Dorothy Moore knows now that it's true that there are fairies and that if you could only get at the big black clouds and turn them wrong side out you would surely find that inside, behind all the blackness, there is really a bright shining lining of silver. Even the ends of Dorothy's poor little fingers, burned almost to the bone and bandaged tight so that both her hands feel queer and numb, don't hurt nearly so much since she found that out, for her very own self.

The funny part about it is that it might never have happened really, if Dorothy's father hadn't burned her fingers over the hot stove for a punishment because she would insist on cutting up the papers to get the pictures out of them. Because it was when Dorothy's fingers were burned and the policeman came and took her father away, and Dorothy had to go with her aunt to a great big room, the biggest room she had ever seen, where there were ever so many people and a man sat up on a kind of throne who talked awful cross to Dorothy's father, but was just as delightfully nice as ever could be to Dorothy—it wasn't until all this had happened that all of a sudden "Daddy" came home again, just as if the fairies had sent him, and told Dorothy that he was going to take her back to the big beautiful house in the country, where she could ride in an automobile and play with a great big dog of her very ownest own.

They're Not Strangers, Either
Dorothy has lived with "Daddy" Hess before. It was "Daddy" Hess who took Dorothy from the other big house where the people were the same kind of clothes, and everything was kind, but you had to be very careful about rules and things that people told you to do and not to do.

Five years ago, when Dorothy was just a little baby, "Daddy" Hess took her away from that big place and took her up to his big house at a place called Palatine Bridge, in Montgomery County, and Dorothy was made ever such a fuss of and didn't have to be told not to do hardly anything.

Then "Daddy" Hess went to war and Dorothy's real father—the one who has just been sent to jail for burning Dorothy's fingers—came and took her away from "Daddy" Hess's big house and said she must live at his house in Bayonne.

And ever since he came back from the war "Daddy" Hess has been searching for Dorothy, hunting high and low for her, and advertising for her, and asking the policemen to help him find her. But it didn't seem to do any good at all; and all the while Dorothy was living with her real father in Bayonne, and "Daddy" Hess might never have known about it.

But when Dorothy's real father came home drunk and burned her fingers over the hot stove, and the man from the society which doesn't let people be cruel to little girls found out about it, then they took Dorothy's real father away and Dorothy was there and took her picture and put it in the newspapers.

And then, what do you know? "Daddy" Hess saw it! He saw the picture in the papers and said: "Why, that's Dorothy, the pretty little girl I adopted from the Hope Farm and then lost. I'm going right over to Bayonne, right now." And he got into his great big automobile and away he went.

So yesterday, after they had taken

Flyers Rescued After Drifting on Sea 3 Days

Around-the-World Plane Turns Over; Aviators Suffer From Exposure

HITTAGONG, British India, Aug. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Captain Norman MacMillan and Captain Mail-Jans, who recently continued the attempt to fly around the world, which was begun by Major W. T. Blake, were brought here today after having been adrift for three days and two nights. The men are in a weakened state, the effect of their long exposure.

The aviators were rescued to alight after a twenty minute flight from Luddhia har, which they left on August 22. They attempted to taxi to Hittagong, but their petrol supply gave out. Faulty floats are said to have caused the machine to turn over, but the aviators managed to keep afloat until they were rescued.

There is little hope that the machine can be repaired and the flight may be abandoned.

Working Girl Can Live on \$9, Luxuries for \$17, Says Expert

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
BOSTON, Aug. 25.—If you are a working girl, \$9 a week is enough to supply you with all the necessities of life, according to an investigation just completed by Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts, who fails to set down for public information just how much she, herself, is contented to earn for her services. For \$17 a week the working girl should be able to keep herself well supplied with all the reasonable luxuries of life.

In order to live on the commission's wage you are supposed, if you are a working girl, to make one pair of corsets last two years and a \$2.98 kimono must be stretched over five years of service.

Your principal recreation should be semi-annual trips to the dentist, and

Ferries to Jersey
125th St.—Edgewater Ferry between Manhattan and New Jersey, operating on summer schedule. Five boats; short headways; no long waits. Port Richmond and Bergen Point ferry between Staten Island and Bayonne. Extra trips Saturdays, Sundays, holidays.
"The Ferries that give the Quickest Service."

Suchow's Famous Restaurant
14th St. Near Fourth Ave.

Taken From Cruel Parent



Dorothy Moore, six years old, daughter of W. H. Moore, a blacksmith, of Bayonne, N. J., who told in court yesterday how her father had burned her fingers as a punishment. She has been rescued by well-to-do people, who sheltered her once before, and will have a new home.

Dorothy to the big place where all the people were and she had sat on the knee of the man who was cross with her father but awful kind and nice to Dorothy, "Daddy" Hess came bursting in and he hugged Dorothy and talked to her about the big house where she had lived before, which of course she didn't exactly, but she knew he was very nice; and after her aunt and her grandfather and her grandmother had talked to him it was all fixed up, and Dorothy is going to live in the big house with "Daddy" Hess again and have a great big dog all of her ownest own.

The man on the throne in the big room where all the people were was really awful cross at Dorothy's father, who had burned her poor little fingers because she would cut things out of the newspapers.

He'll Burn, No Fingers For Year
"This is the most atrocious thing I have ever heard of," the man said to Dorothy's father, while Dorothy sat on his knee. "Jail is really too good for you, but I shall send you to jail for one year."

The man told Dorothy that he was Recorder Cain and she mustn't be frightened; and she said she wasn't frightened, but when the man asked her how her fingers were burned she cried just one or two big tears, but that was all, and she didn't cry those tears because she was frightened, but only because thinking about it made her fingers somehow hurt all over again.

Father burned them," she told the man, "while he was in the big room where all the people were and Dorothy's fingers didn't hurt any more hardly at all, because she knew she was going to live with "Daddy" Hess in the big house in the country and have a dog all of her ownest own."

One Dead in Heavy Storm That Sweeps Louisville

Three Seriously Hurt; Steeples and Roofs Blown Down; Trees and Poles Fall

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—One person dead, three seriously injured and a property loss estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000 was the toll of a terrific windstorm which swept a part of Louisville and Jeffersonville, Ind., early today, following a rain and electrical disturbance.

George Massey, sixty years old, was buried beneath the wreckage when his home in Louisville was struck by the steeple blown from an adjoining church. He was rescued by neighbors, but died from his injuries.

In Jeffersonville, where the full force of the wind was felt, two buildings of the American Car and Foundry Company were wrecked, steeples and roofs were torn from two churches and scores of homes were damaged. Practically every street was blocked at some point by fallen trees and telephones and electric service was paralyzed by reason of broken wires.

Mel Trotter Given Decree; Wife's Charges Unsubstantiated
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 25.—Judge Major L. Dunham, of Superior Court, today awarded a decree of absolute divorce to Melvin E. Trotter, superintendent of the Grand Rapids City Rescue Mission, and nationally known evangelist. Judge Dunham dismissed the suit for separate maintenance brought by Mrs. Trotter. He held Mrs. Trotter's charges that her husband had been unfaithful and that he had treated her cruelly had not been substantiated by evidence.

The court also held that there was no evidence to substantiate the charges of Mrs. Trotter that her husband was the father of a child born in July, 1917, to Miss Florence Moore, secretary and bookkeeper at the Rescue Mission, that he had "conducted himself with other women in an unbecoming manner."

A source of pride when critical guests are present. It's "Good to the last drop"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

Senate Probers Predict Cut in Gasoline Price

McNary Says Data Soon Will Be Ready on Profits of Marketing Companies; Crude Oil Drop Cited

Standard Owns 58 P. C.
Refining Head Says Tendency in Mid-West Is to Lessen the Production

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Chesapeake gasoline as a result of the latest cut in prices of crude oil may be expected by the consumer, according to a preliminary report of the Senate special committee which has been investigating the gasoline industry under the La Follette resolution. Senator McNary, of Oregon, presented the report to the Senate today, and said that the committee hoped to have data as to profits of the refining and marketing companies ready for the use of the Senate in a few weeks.

Senator McNary's report pointed out the recent drop in the prices of crude oil from \$2 to \$1.25 a barrel, and said that its conclusions as to a coming cut in gasoline prices were based on the testimony of witnesses, who asserted that a drop of two cents already made in gasoline was caused by a previous cut in the prices of crude oil.

A comparative table of figures on oil and gasoline and kerosene stocks shows that the total stocks on hand this year have been record-breaking. They are given for each month of 1922, through June, and compared with 1920 and 1921. In April of this year, when prices of gasoline were increased, the stocks of gasoline on hand amounted to \$89,267,768 gallons. This is more than reported in any other month in the last three years.

The dominating power of the Standard Oil interests was brought out in a table of stocks of crude oil and petroleum in the hands of the Standard companies and independents for May, 1922. On this Senator McNary's report says:

"It appears that of the total stocks of crude oil in the United States at the end of May 58 per cent was held by the Standard group and that the same group held about 75 per cent of the gasoline, 72 per cent of the kerosene and 55 per cent of the gas and fuel oil."

"Of the amounts held by independents, so-called, ten large independents held a little over 41 per cent of the crude, and of the independent holdings of kerosene and gasoline about 63 and 68 per cent, respectively, was in the hands of ten companies. The balance of the holdings was in the hands of hundreds of smaller independent companies."

The testimony shows that the Standard group produces only about 20 per cent of the total crude oil produced in the country. Of the remaining 80 per cent, it appears that ten or twelve large so-called independent companies produce an amount about equal to the production of the Standard group, and all the balance is produced by hundreds of small independent operators."

Infant Escapes Unhurt As Fire Engine Hits Cab

Boy, 7, Killed When Automobile Runs Over Him in Brooklyn Street

A six-months-old infant was thrown to the pavement when a fire engine skidded to the sidewalk at Third Street and the Bowery last night and crashed into a baby carriage. The baby didn't get a scratch.

Two boys ran in the path of the engine of Engine Company 33, and Fireman Alfred Maloney, the driver, swerved to the left to avoid hitting them and ran on to the sidewalk. Mrs. Bessie Brooks, twenty-nine years old, was wheeling a carriage containing her baby daughter, Sylvia. She was slightly injured in the foot just before the engine came to an abrupt halt.

Joseph Cardemone, seven years old, of 829 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon at Kent and Park avenues by an automobile driven by Louis Seligman, of 642 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn. No arrest was made.

Frank Halleck, sixty-five years old, was seriously injured last evening on Montauk Highway, Sayville, L. I., by an automobile owned and driven by Wilson R. Smith, of Bayport, a member of the clothing firm of Smith, Gray & Co., of Brooklyn.

Halleck is a gardener on the Bayport estate of Dr. H. Beckman Delatour, of Brooklyn. His right leg was crushed, his left knee dislocated and he was injured internally. Dr. Merritt said he was in no condition to stand the long trip to a hospital and took him home.

NOTE—"Boiling-point" is a common term in the gasoline testing laboratory. Most liquids boil (vaporize) at one uniform temperature. In the case of water this temperature, or boiling-point, is 212° F. However, every gasoline has many boiling points—a whole series or range of them in fact. It is this range of boiling points and the proportion of each group of them (low, medium and high) that really determine the quality of a gasoline—its volatility, power and mileage-economy.

SOCONY IS ALWAYS DEPENDABLE BECAUSE IT HAS THE CORRECT RANGE OF BOILING POINTS

What Do You Want in a Gasoline—Most?

Davis Calls 3 Per Cent Immigration Law Obsolete

Time to Adopt New Checks on Aliens, Secretary of Labor Asserts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Davis, in a formal statement today, expressed the belief that the 3 per cent immigration restrictive law enacted a year ago to check the influx of aliens into the United States had outlived its usefulness and that "a radically different program for dealing with the immigration problem" must be evolved.

Under the present passport and visa systems in effect throughout the world, he said, power is lodged in the hands of foreign governments to say who shall and who shall not migrate to this country. To remedy this situation the Secretary declared he was in favor of a plan which would empower American officials at ports of immigration to subject aliens to examinations. Such a plan, he said, would, in his opinion, insure that "we get immigrants of a constructive type."

Secretary Davis was of the opinion, he said, that there should be an annual census of the foreign born who are not naturalized citizens and that an annual fee, required of each alien, should be utilized to educate them.

Garvey Whitewashed as Negroes Hail Him Chief

Attacks Fade and Harlem Gives Him All the Votes and 20-Minute Demonstration

All the attacks made upon Marcus Garvey during the last year faded to nothingness yesterday when the Universal Negro Improvement Association took up the choice of its leader for the next twelve months. Although he has been arrested by the Federal authorities on a charge of defrauding negro investors in the Black Star Line, Garvey was hailed as chief of the movement by members of his race of misappropriating the association dues, impeached for incompetency and for alleged affiliation with the Ku-Klux Klan and compelled by disension with his counsel to offer his resignation, the Jamaica negro was re-elected without a single dissenting voice to head the body which he founded and made famous.

Pandemonium broke loose in Liberty Hall at the very mention of Garvey's name, and no one even suggested a secret ballot. Hate and chairs were thrown in the air and negroes sprang up in every part of the hall to lead cheers. The demonstration lasted for twenty minutes.

The excitement came as a surprise after the listless attitude of the association as Christian, Buddhist and Mahometan leaders presented the strong points of their respective religions, each attempting to obtain its recognition as the official faith of the organization.

Up-State Floods Subside
More Than \$1,000,000 Damage Caused by Storm

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
ROCHESTER, Aug. 25.—Floods are subsiding in Geneva, Waterloo, Clifton Springs and Lyons, which were hardest hit by the cloudburst on Wednesday night. The losses will amount to more than \$1,000,000.

The water in Canandaigua outlet overflowed its banks south of Lyons, breaking through the dam at Shortsville and damaged the Barge Canal, wrecked two power stations, and after destroying water mains in villages about Lyons rendered fifty families

homeless. Five families were rescued in rowboats in Lyons.

Many farm barns were struck by lightning and burned in Cayuga County. Two automobiles were abandoned by their occupants near Waterloo and swept to a creek. The motorists took refuge in barns.

Mother Warned Not To Permit Child on Streets at Night

Is Awarded Girl, 4, in Suit for Separation Brought by Realtor Who Seeks Custody of Daughter

Doris Elizabeth Dale, four and a half years old, will be in the custody of her mother, Mrs. Beatrice G. Dale, of 611 West 180th Street, pending the action for a separation brought by Henry Dale Jr., of 235 Fort Washington Avenue, but Justice Lydon, of the Supreme Court, who settled the question of custody of the child, warned Mrs. Dale that Doris must be indoors with the ringing of the curfew.

The justice, in a decision on a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by Mr. Dale, said that if Mrs. Dale kept her child out late at night, the little one would be taken from her. Mr. Dale, a real estate agent, told the court he did not regard his wife a proper person to have the custody of their daughter.

"It is a serious thing to disturb the established routine of a child of four and a half years of age," said Justice Lydon, as well as any change in food, might easily disturb the health of the child. The realtor has shown that the mother has on several occasions taken this tender infant out at night, and has allowed her to be on the streets of New York at a late hour, instead of having the child in bed. She does not deny the fact that she kept this child out at unreasonable hours at night, and the health of the child might be injured were this practice to continue."

It was the intention of Mr. Dale, in case the court awarded him the custody of the child, to place her in the home of Charles J. Minister, at 3004 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn. Mr. Minister is secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, and his wife consented to take care of the girl.

Accuser of 2 Women as Craps Cheaters Vanishes
Fails to Appear at Hearing After Causing Arrest, Alleging Loss of \$303

Samuel Oberlander, of Charleston, S. C., who had May Byrns, Gertrude Gordon and Louis Rubenstein arrested, alleging he had been cheated out of \$303, shooting craps in the women's apartment, failed to show up yesterday when the prisoners were arraigned in West Side police court.

Daniel J. O'Connell, house detective at the Pennsylvania Hotel, where Oberlander is staying, said Oberlander had told him he intended to go back to Charleston yesterday. It was found he had not checked out at the hotel, however.

"This looks very suspicious," said Magistrate Levine. "I will adjourn this case until to-morrow."

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